

T. E. SUBLETTE, Proprietor,

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1890.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,

JOSIAH W. DAVIS.

For County Clerk,

E. O. GATES.

For Sheriff,

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

For Collector,

JACOB SANDS.

For Judge 1st District,

ADAM SHOOP.

For Judge 2nd District,

GEO. W. MEERS.

For Judge at Large,

MARCUS J. ROSS.

For Circuit Clerk,

J. B. DODSON.

For Probate Judge,

C. L. LEWIS.

For Assessor,

A. C. ROWLISON.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

H. F. MILLAN.

For Treasurer,

THEODORE BRIGHAM.

School Commissioner,

L. B. SMITH.

—A large portion of the business part of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning.

—The new silver bill will give an increase of \$140,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country within the next twelve months.

—The present Congress has given the country more and better legislation than any Congress in the history of the Government.

—"Dick and Dave are dandy." So the Journal stated quite recently, and so the people begin to think since they succeeded in getting their ticket into the most prominent column of that paper.

—The influence of Republican legislation is already being felt in the business world, and Republicans are beginning to see the folly of going back on Republican principles.

—Kirkville has made an excellent showing in the report of the recent census. Now let our prosperous city look well to her manufacturing and our population may be easily doubled in the next ten years.

—The assassination of a prominent republican politician in Mississippi, a white man and a candidate for the constitutional convention, adds another to the long list of political murders which have disgraced the South.

—North Dakota has a big crop of wheat, but cannot harvest it on account of the scarcity of laborers. Representative farmers and machine dealers intimate that there ought to be an immigration right away of 10,000 laborers to get the wheat from the fields into the bins.

—For some time there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the old soldiers with a part of the Kirkville pension board. There is now a very strong and decided determination among the "boys" to rebel against any further dictation to them in the matter of appointing pension examiners.

—The democrats who have been aiding the Farmers' Alliance in Missouri, are now not a little terrified at the prospective defeat of Senator Vest. Mr. Vest is a western Senator with eastern ideas, and on every question that has come up in the Senate has voted against the interests of the western farmer. No farmer who is posted will cast a vote in the interest of Mr. Vest in the November election.

—Lewis county has had a decrease of 825 in its population in ten years. There is not the slightest doubt but that the census report is correct. A county that elects one man to office for thirty years can expect nothing else but to have its population decrease, for young men of to-day will not stay in a county of that kind. They do not leave, however, because all the young men want office. Far from it. It is because a country that has not enough energy within its borders to elect a new man to office once in thirty years, is not a fit place for a progressive young man to live. The moss on the backs of such a people is so thick that it would take dynamite to raise it.

DID HEINY SUPPORT ELLISON?

In a recent issue of the Journal Heiny asserted that he had spent both time and money to defeat Ellison. From the evidence against him it would appear that a more deliberate falsehood was never penned. Let us look over the evidence.

It is hardly necessary to state, for it is known by everybody, that there are a few men who work hand in hand with Heiny. These men are known as Heiny's "Friday," and so close is the connection between the boss and his hirelings that you have only to find out what one of them is doing and you know to a certainty how the entire tribe stands on any question.

Now, if Heiny had used any influence to beat Ellison, that influence would certainly have been exerted on these particular friends, who answer his every beck and call, and when election day came they would have been found voting and working against Ellison. But did these particular friends of Heiny vote and work against Ellison? No! On the contrary, they not only voted for Ellison, and worked for him all day, but had worked for him for weeks previous to the election, and one of them particularly mentioned Heiny as one of the leading (?) Republicans who was supporting Ellison.

It may be that he is ashamed of his course, and would now like to make a denial, but the facts are all against him, for to mention the names of the individuals referred to above, would be evidence sufficiently convincing that Heiny is either wholly without influence, or was a supporter of Ellison. Which will he choose?

—Another flurry of excitement has been produced by the pension board business. It is currently and openly talked on the streets by old soldiers that they will not support a candidate for office who signs a petition for the appointment of a Democrat. They say that if a candidate is under no obligation to support a Republican for the office of pension examiner, they are under no obligation to support that candidate at the November election.

—A great many democratic papers are finding fault with the silver bill, which has recently become a law. This was to be expected. The fact is the law is one of the most valuable ever enacted in our country, and the Democratic party did not want to see any of that kind of legislation done by a Republican Congress. But the work is completed and already the influence of a restored confidence in our financial policy is being felt in every channel of trade.

—The editor of the Lancaster Excelsior is in a great rage with the Farmers' Alliance, because there is a prospect that the organization will elect the Republican ticket in Schuyler county. So long as he thought it could be manipulated in the interests of the Democratic party, Brother Thompson had nothing but good words for the Alliance, and went so far as to proclaim his paper the organ of the organization in Schuyler county. His course in this matter seems to have been a little previous, and we gather from a clipping from his paper, and published elsewhere, that the organization is not in sympathy with him or his methods.

—The Journal's readers were, no doubt greatly surprised last week, when it became known that the editor of that paper had hoisted the Farmers' Ticket. After weeks of silly vaporing and disgusting mouthing, nothing was farther from the minds of the people than the thought that he would embrace the first opportunity to give the ticket a place in the most prominent column of his paper. It was supposed by his readers, who were unacquainted with his methods, that he could not even contemplate the Farmers' Ticket without a degree of loathing that would produce violent, facial contortions. It is now pretty generally understood that he is subject to fits of political hydrophobia, and that as soon as something soothing has been administered he is ready to embrace that which previously seemed loathsome to his acute sensibilities. The GRAPHIC reproduces the ticket from his paper this week giving it due credit therefor.

There are at present 1,300 beet sugar factories in Europe, and they consume 24,000,000 tons of beets every year. Annual output of sugar amounts to 2,000,000 tons. It is said that over \$80,000,000 are expended for labor and fuel, and that \$100,000,000 are paid to farmers for beets. These figures are probably too high, but they serve to throw light upon the magnitude and importance of the industry.—Lancaster Excelsior.

Does the Excelsior know that the magnitude and importance of the Sugar industry in the European countries represented is due to the protective tariff on sugar in those countries?

Stick to your home market. Stand by your own town and hold her interests. Spend your money where you make it. This is the only way to build up home enterprise. We have good markets here as cheap as anywhere. If you are in need of anything carried by home merchants, give them the first chance for your custom.—Sturgeon Leader.

We find something like the above in almost every country exchange. What shall we say of the merchant who gives his order for stationery to the traveling man who offers to do his work a little cheaper than the home printer, who is working week in and week out to draw trade to make him rich? Is it fair—is it right—is it just?—Lancaster Excelsior.

Read the above from two of the rankest free trade papers in the country. What a cry for home protection! Sending away from home for goods is the policy that is continually advocated by these papers, and it is only when this policy effects their own immediate financial interests, that they can realize how destructive it is to prosperity to make purchases away from home when the same goods can be obtained at home nearly, if not quite, as cheap. But where is their consistency.

About 160,000 pounds of wool have been shipped from Schuyler county this season, nearly all of which was purchased by Mr. H. Popper, of the firm of Popper & Bros., of Chicago. Of this amount 100,000 pounds was handled by Lancaster merchants, for which they paid 25 cents per pound, in all about \$1,000 more than they receive for it. The result is the concentration of a large trade here, which is principally done by two firms. It is likely that there are 20,000 pounds of wool yet in the hands of farmers. Mr. J. W. Birney, of this place, has 10,000 pounds unsold. This is peculiarly a sheep country, and every man who handles them makes money, and it is passing strange that every farmer in the county does not turn his attention to sheep raising. It is no use in trying longer to buck against the western ranges in raising cattle. Hogs mean corn and lots of it, and that is not always a sure crop. There is as much money in feeding sheep for market as there is in feeding hogs. As things now are sheep raising is on the highway to wealth.—Lancaster Excelsior.

The Excelsior admits that "as things now are" sheep raising is on the highway to wealth. But will the Excelsior please explain what it means by the expression: "As things now are." It can only mean that under a protective tariff the wool industry pays large profits, and that those engaged in it reap great rewards. Take off the duty of 12 cents a pound on wool, and farmers would have to give up sheep the same as they have given up cattle. Does the Excelsior see the point?

Weather Forecasts for August, 1890.

BY PROF. GEO. ROOT, METEOROLOGIST.

The movement of the storms in August will differ from that of July storms being of a more copious nature in rainfall and extending more from north to south, taking in a greater scope of country. The storms will be less violent, developing more into steady rain, except the tornado periods as given below. In short, glorious rains will break the drought everywhere.

3d to 7th, storm center on continent, and heavy local, or general rains.

9th to 13th, clouding, threatening weather ending in severe storms in places (tornado period).

15th to 18th, a period of heavy general rains, with much cloudy weather.

20th to 24th, clouding up, threatening, ending with heavy storms in places (tornado period).

27th to 31st, much cloudy weather, ending in a terrific rain-storm in places.

As great interest has been taken in the hottest days, we give the hot spells for August: 2d to 4th, 9-11, 14-16 great heat, 20-23, 27-29th, 31 great heat.

The storms will organize in the Rocky mountain system, first making their appearance on first day of storm period, in Dakota and Montana, and cross that continent in an organized body as storm-center.

THE SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

Special to the Graphic.

CITY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

In education the French may be regarded as a nation of specialists, and it is rarely we find even among the most cultured, a well rounded education, such as is imparted to the graduates of our best schools in the United States. Many of the greatest thinkers in France are unschooled in many things. This division of mental labor in times past has produced great results. At home, our American student in one short life, tries by a process of mental absorption to take in all there is to be known in science, literature and art, while here one man devotes his entire life to applied mathematics and he rears the Eiffel tower, another studies microbes and he cures hydrophobia, another studies and collects all the so-called fallacies of the bible and he is made the guiding star for the entire infidel world, while another studies battle fields and breast-works from his early boyhood, and he comes near conquering the whole of Europe. And so it is here to-day, this singleness of purpose and concentration of effort is seen in every department of physical and mental labor. In the art schools the small boy and girl are seen working from models left by the great masters. Thus the rest of their education is often neglected, but they will have completed their art studies at that age when our students enter the same school. Hence they have this advantage in years, and as a nation France far excels us in art. The artisan learns his trade when a boy and depends upon it alone for a living when he becomes a man. As such it is well, but when learned to the exclusion of almost everything else it creates a cast or calling in society from which there is scarcely ever a deliverance. How different it is with the output of our schools, where the general knowledge of the boy is such, that in case his own calling fails him, in a few days he will learn another, and in which calling he will seem equally at home. But it is not so on this side of the Atlantic. A teacher does not drop his calling and become a lawyer, doctor, temperance talker or a traveler, but he just teaches until he goes to the tomb. The farmer, tailor and tanner need never hope to become presidents here for their lot in life is to farm, saw and tan until they likewise go to the grave. And so it is for life, the baker must bake, the weaver must weave and the spinner must spin for in all the wide world this is all there is for them. And with the girls the system of education is much the same; but it is more manual than mental, and in which they also become specialists, and as a result the women of France create and govern the fashions of the world. They don't write books, nor never expect to vote, talk in public, nor make a living as a doctor, for their lot in life is to sew and to mend, to churn the butter and make the cheese. This with working in the field and at the wine press forms her calling for life and marks the cast to which she belongs in her country home. Thus their lot is to live by the work of their hands leaving the work of men for men.

RAMBLER.

Beyond the River.

Dry. Harvest is over. Cool occasionally. The hum of the thresher is again heard in the land.

The new machine, purchased by Joel Hopper & Co., is threshing in this neighborhood. It is doing good work.

Jonas Shott has the leading hay field this season. He cut ten large ricks of timothy from about eleven acres of land.

Crops are standing the drought admirably, but some kinds will be short unless we have rain soon.

Oats, wheat and hay are a very fair crop this season. Corn will be an average crop. Potatoes are almost a failure.

The F. and L. U. will try to rally its forces next Saturday night.

Miss Alice Otto is teaching a singing class at Sloans Point. It meets on Saturday night.

Edward and Daniel Darr made a nice haul of fish one day last week.

Mr. Levi Phipps wears a pleasant smile. A new baby is supposed to be the cause.

Squire W. C. Truitt is preparing to build a new residence this fall. W. P. Shott is the architect.

Jacob Vanlaningham will occupy the house recently occupied by W. P. Shott.

All of the sick are improving nicely under care of Dr. Herrell of Novinger. He is kept quite busy at times. J. O. TRUITT.

Advertised Letter s.

Letters remaining in the office July 26th, 1890, will be sent to the dead letter office at the expiration of 30 days.

Prof. P. S. Grisby. When calling for these letters please say advertised.

Ed. C. PICKLER, I. M.

Sins, like muskets cannot stand alone.

Brother Thompson in a Rage.

One of the Alliance lodges of this county publishes a call in the Republican paper published in all alliances that favor the nomination of a county ticket, at Downing, August 9. Just why this call was not published in the Excelsior, the Alliance paper, we do not know. It is significant that the call appears in the Republican organ, because in all its essential purposes the movement is purely Republican and is made in the interests of the very party that is opposed to everything for which the Alliance contends. "Poor puss wants the corner," though, and there are some men in this Alliance movement who are burning up for a little office, and nothing else took them into the order, for they have heretofore and will in the future vote against every principle for which the order contends. Of course this Downing convention is called in violation of both the letter and spirit of the order. But what do these men care for letter or spirit? Their purpose in joining it was not that they endorsed its principles, but they thought they saw an opportunity of breaking up the Democratic party, and they availed themselves of it. Finding they are foiled in this, they are ready to aid the Republicans of the county under the thin disguise of a "farmers ticket." They will fail in this object, just as miserably. Their purpose is too plain for any intelligent Democrat to be deceived by it. We have a ticket in the field for county offices against which no man can say ought. It is composed of honorable, honest, competent men. This is sufficient for Democrats in this county.

This same kind of a movement is being made in Adair to defeat the Republican county ticket. This will also fail, and it ought to fail. Honorable men everywhere, whatever their political predilections, admire manliness in politics. If the Alliance had been organized as a political party, the action of these men would command our respect. But the reverse of this is true. Every man that went in to the order was assured that it was non-partisan, and so it is, and the men who thus seek to pervert its objects and purposes are simply traitors, and are trying to steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.—Lancaster Excelsior.

Wilson Waifs.

Threshing has begun. Farmers are about through harvesting.

Grandma Clemison has been quite sick the past week.

Mr. Jas. Price died Wednesday, 23d inst. and was buried in the Wilson cemetery Thursday 24th. Rev. St. Clair conducted the funeral services.

The little daughter of Allen Shouse died on the 23d and was buried on the 24th.

Mrs. Younglove of St. Joseph, Mo., who was called to the sick bed of her father, the late Mr. Price, some weeks ago, is still with her mother. We extend our sympathies to these bereaved families.

Grandma Grant has returned from a long visit in Knox county.

Millard Items.

Mr. Jas. Dunn went to Brashear Saturday.

"Billy" Hayden spent Sunday in Macon City.

Mr. Plumlee has moved into the Collett house.

Mrs. Cook who has been quite sick is improving slowly.

Mrs. Heller's mother, Mrs. J. Dodson, and family, of Kirkville, spent Sunday at Millard.

Thos. Lantz lost a mule with lockjaw last week.

Mrs. Heller's aunt, from Illinois, is visiting her at this time.

Mr. Oxley's little boy was kicked by a colt and quite seriously hurt last week.

Mrs. N. O. Minnear's mother, who has been with her during the summer, returned to her home in the southern part of the state Monday morning.

Adair Notes.

Father O'shea is still on the sick list.

The roads are getting dusty again. Another good shower would be appreciated.

Threshing is the rushing business at present.

J. I. McGonigle and T. M. Ludden were in Hurdland Sunday.

The wheat and oat crops are better than was expected; oats average about 30 bushels per acre.

Black & Fennedy received a car load of cattle at the village Saturday.

Quite a number of the young folks attended the dedication of the U. B. church near Hurdland, Sunday.

There will be a social given by the young people at Mrs. Cole's to-night, (Friday) and a good time is anticipated.

Miss Julia Boyles accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Sweezy, returned home after spending a year with the latter at Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. E. S. Quinn, wears a very mournful smile of late. We are unable to suggest a reason unless he is courting absence.

"VERBUM SAP"

A—OR

may contain information that could be extended into volumes. It's so with the two lines:

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2 " " " " Kansas City

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In addition to the night train to St. Paul the afternoon train now runs through arriving at St. Paul 7:45 a. m. Connecting with all morning trains out of St. Paul. This train is a daisy for all points in the Northwest.

W. E. NOONAN Agt. Kirkville, Mo.

Probate Court Docket.

Docket of cases in which settlements are made from executors, administrators and guardians at the ensuing term of the Probate court of Adair county to be held at the probate court room in said county commencing on the 2nd Monday of August, 1890.

1ST DAY MONDAY AUGUST 11, 1890.

No. 18 A. Murphy admr of the estate of Wm T. Ford dec'd. final annual settlement.

2. Abigail Keith admr of the estate of J. M. Keith dec'd 1st annual settlement.

3. G. A. Goben & c of Lolo B. Fowler a minor, 2nd annual settlement.

4. America L. Stephens executrix of the estate of J. D. Stephens dec'd, second annual settlement.

5. Henry and George Nichols executors of the estate of Levi Nichols, dec'd 3rd annual settlement.

6. Mary Anderson & c of Mahle Anderson a minor, 5th annual settlement.

7. T. M. Thorson & c of Jacob Lankard a minor, 5th annual settlement.

8. J. F. Whitacre & c of S. Hopson, a minor, 5th annual settlement.

2D DAY TUESDAY AUGUST 12, 1890.

9. Wm Jones admr of the estate of Isaac Jones dec'd 1st annual settlement.

10. James Dunn executor of the estate of Nancy Barr dec'd 4th annual settlement.

11. James Dunn admr of the estate of S. Hunkle dec'd 2d annual settlement.

12. Wm White executor of the estate of T. Sanders dec'd 2d annual settlement.

13. J. E. Anderson & c of Barnhart minors, 6th annual settlement.

14. Jacob Conkle & c of Wm Conkle a minor 7th annual settlement.

3D DAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13.

15. Jacob Stimmel admr of the estates of Silas Caskey dec'd 1st annual settlement.

16. G. W. and Rebecca McCoy executors of the estate of J. W. McCoy dec'd 1st annual settlement.

17. M. F. Strock admr of the estate of J. R. Probst dec'd 1st annual settlement.

18. Wm Smoot executor of the estate of Patrick Kernin, dec'd 1st annual settlement.

19. W. F. and T. E. Welch executors of the estate of Wm Welch dec'd 1st annual settlement.

20. R. F. Reyer admr of the estate of Samuel B. Reyer dec'd 1st annual settlement.

21. Callie Terrell executrix of the estate of Alimati Terrell dec'd 1st annual settlement.

22. J. S. Danham executors of the estate of W. Danham dec'd 2d annual settlement.

23. John Bernard & c of Lewis minors, 2nd annual settlement.

24. Elizabeth Dolsen & c of Dolsen minors, 3rd annual settlement.

C. L. LEWIS, Judge and ex-officio Clerk Probate court.

W. W. Moore, of the Grand Opera House, Des Moines Iowa, is an early settler in that part of Iowa, and has had a great deal of experience in his time. He says: "At various times I have acute attacks of bilious colic and found nothing that gave me relief like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Every person," he says, "should have a bottle. For sale by Smith and Dunkin."

For Sale.

Or will trade for property in Kirkville, 160 acres of fine timber land in Shannon County, Mo. Conveniently located to saw mills and river. Will sell all or part of the above tract to suit purchaser. For particulars address GRAPHIC office.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself. It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number. Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for. Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel. The ringing theme which have been struck on the strings of popular fiction, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of weekly publications, and the most widely read and valued of our time. For full descriptive circulars, address LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia \$3.00 per year—25 cts. single number. The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

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